



United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Tonopah Field Office

P.O. Box 911 (1553 S. Main St.)

Tonopah, Nevada 89049

Phone: 775-482-7800; Fax: 775-482-7810

http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/battle_mountain_field.html

JUL 17 2010

In Reply Refer To:
4700 (NVB0200)

Dear Interested Public:

DECISION

Reveille Herd Management Area Wild Horse Gather Environmental Assessment DOI-BLM-NV-B020-2010-0089-EA

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Tonopah Field Office (TFO) has determined that excess wild horses are present within and outside of the boundaries of the Reveille Herd Management Area (HMA). The TFO is proposing to conduct a wild horse gather to remove excess wild horses located within and outside of the Reveille HMA, beginning on or after September 1, 2010.

The Reveille Herd Management Area Wild Horse Gather Preliminary Environmental Assessment (EA) DOI-BLM-NV-B020-2010-0089-EA (Reveille HMA Gather EA) was made available to the interested public on May 27, 2010 for 30 day comment period. Comments received were reviewed and considered in completion of the Final Reveille HMA Gather EA. Several letters in support of the gather were received as well as numerous form letters generated from an animal welfare organization. These comments are summarized within Appendix F of the Final EA. No substantial modifications were made to the EA as a result of the comments received. The Final EA and associated documents can be viewed at www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/battle_mountain_field.

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts detailed in the Reveille Gather EA, it was determined that the impacts associated with the Proposed Action or Alternatives 1 were not significant. This was documented in the attached Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

The Reveille HMA is located approximately 50 miles east of Tonopah in Nye County, Nevada, and includes portions of the Kawich and Reveille Ranges and Reveille Valley. The proposed gather area includes areas within and outside of the Reveille HMA boundaries throughout the Reveille Allotment. The Reveille HMA is 105,494 acres in size. The gather area encompasses the Reveille HMA as well as non-HMA area within the Reveille Allotment where wild horses are currently residing.

The most recent helicopter inventory flight of the Reveille Allotment and HMA was conducted February 14, 2010, which resulted in a direct count of 231 wild horses. The annual rate of increase for the Reveille HMA based on aerial inventory since 2006 is 19-25%. Using 20%, the anticipated post-foaling wild horse population in 2010 will be 278 wild horses, which exceeds the established AML by 140 total wild horses. Table 1 displays the AML and population estimates for the HMA.

Table 1. Established AML and Population Estimates

HMA	Allotment Name	Maximum AML	AML Date	2010 Population Estimate	
				Feb 2010	Post-Foaling
Reveille	Reveille	138	2001	231	278

As detailed in the preliminary Reveille HMA Gather EA, the AML for the Reveille HMA was established through the Final Multiple Use Decision (FMUD) for the Reveille Allotment issued June 13, 2001, which adjusted the AML to 138 wild horses. The FMUD was issued following the assessment of monitoring data including precipitation data, use pattern mapping, ecological site data descriptions, utilization of livestock and wild horses, wildlife habitat condition data, riparian functionality assessments, and carrying capacity analysis to allocate use to livestock and wild horses. The interested public was involved throughout the completion of the Reveille Allotment Evaluation and Addendums, Proposed Multiple Use Decision (PMUD), and FMUD.

The decision was also accompanied by orders issued by the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) directing the BLM to include provisions from a 1987 Stipulated Settlement (IBLA 2001-327). The stipulations carried forward require BLM to conduct an annual census (inventory) of the wild horses in the Reveille Allotment, and to initiate a gather within 120 days to remove excess wild horses when the inventory shows that population exceeds the AML. The orders also provide that the population is to be reduced to a level which may allow up to three years of population growth before again reaching the AML. Additionally the stipulations dictate that BLM first remove wild horses from outside of the HMA boundaries when conducting gathers. All of these requirements were brought forward into the Amended Wild Horse Management Decision issued in October 2001. The BLM is bound to these provisions as documented in the orders issued by IBLA (IBLA 2002-60). Refer to the Reveille EA for more detail.

In many cases, the BLM has established the AML as a range; however, the Reveille AML was established as a single number with provisions to allow for removal to a lower number in order to provide for up to three years of population growth without exceeding the AML between gathers.

DECISION

In accordance with the Final Reveille Herd Management Area Wild Horse Gather EA DOI-BLM-NV-B020-2010-0089-EA, it is my decision to implement the Proposed Action as follows:

Proposed Action: Gather with fertility control and adjustment of sex ratios to favor males, removing excess wild horses to a post gather population of 80 wild horses.

Pursuant to Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations at 43 CFR 4770.3(c), this decision is effective immediately and the Reveille HMA gather is approved to begin on or about September 1, 2010.

The proposed gather includes the capture of approximately 250 wild horses and removal of 198 excess wild horses. Approximately 52 wild horses would be returned to the HMA to achieve a post-gather population of 80 wild horses. Consistent with the established AML, with a 20% annual population growth, a post-gather population of 80 wild horses in the HMA would be necessary to provide a 3-year interval until AML is exceeded and another gather is necessary¹.

Fertility control would be applied to all the released mares to decrease the future annual population growth. Approximately 85-95% of the population would be captured, and 100% of the mares released back to the range inoculated with a single dose of the two-year contraceptive vaccine Porcine Zona Pellucidae (PZP). The objective for the sex ratio of the post gather population would be 60% studs (males) and 40% mares (females). In order to achieve a post gather population of 80 animals at the desired sex ratio, approximately 34 studs and 18 mares would need to be released. This assumes a 90% capture success rate and a total of 28 uncaptured animals with an estimated 50:50 sex ratio.

Through application of fertility control and adjustment of sex ratios to favor studs, population growth rates could be reduced, extending the time before another gather was required, and reducing the number of excess wild horses that would have to be removed during future gathers.

The proposed gather would be conducted in accordance with the Gather Plan and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) located in Appendix A of the Final Reveille Gather EA.

1. Consistent with the 1987 Stipulated Settlement and 2001/2001 orders from IBLA, should an inventory show that the AML of 138 wild horses has been exceeded before three years, then a gather would take place within 120 days to remove the excess wild horses.

RATIONALE:

Based upon review of monitoring, inventory, and all other information available at this time, the TFO has determined that excess wild horses are present within the Reveille Allotment and HMA and need to be removed in order to comply with the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, to achieve a population of wild horses to a level consistent with the established AML, to restore a thriving natural ecological balance and prevent degradation of rangeland resources resulting from an overpopulation of wild horses. This assessment is based on factors including, but not limited to the following rationale:

- The past aerial inventories (2006-2010) have documented 34-88% of wild horses residing outside of HMA boundaries.
- The existing population exceeds the range of animals (145-165) specified in the 1987 stipulated settlement.
- The existing and estimated post foaling 2010 population exceeds the AML (138 wild horses) as established through the 2001 FMUD and 2001/2002 IBLA Orders.
- Use by wild horses is exceeding the forage allocated to their use.
- The Reveille Allotment Evaluation (1999) determined that the Standards for Rangeland Health were not being met in accordance with the Mojave/Southern Great Basin (MSGB) Resource Advisory Council (RAC). The Allotment Evaluation identified wild horse populations as contributing to Rangeland Health Standards not being met within the Reveille Allotment, in addition to Allotment Specific Objectives and Land Use Plan Objectives.
- Vegetation communities within the HMA are not meeting Desired Future Condition and are characterized by a diminished occurrence of desirable perennial grasses, and increased undesirable species.
- Wild horse populations are making concentrated use within and outside of the boundaries of the Reveille HMA.
- The AML of 138 must be maintained for continued progress towards the Standards for Rangeland Health in accordance with the MSGB RAC.

Based on the above factors, the TFO has determined that an estimated 198 excess wild horses are present both within and outside of HMA boundaries. The TFO must remove excess wild horses from the Reveille Allotment and if necessary from the Reveille HMA in order to comply with the 1987 stipulated settlement, 2001 and 2002 IBLA orders and the established AML and Amended Wild Horse Management Decision issued in 2001.

Current National Wild Horse and Burro Program direction dictates that the BLM implement population controls during gathers in an effort to reduce population growth rates, and consequently gather frequency and the number of excess wild horses that ultimately must be removed from the range in order to maintain populations at AML. For these reasons, population control methods would be implemented to bring the population and population growth to a level that would allow 3-5 years before another gather is necessary.

Large portions of the Reveille HMA are in diminished ecological condition and have limited forage availability. Some contributing factors are climate, soils, precipitation levels, historic

overpopulations of wild horses, and historic use by livestock. Progress towards improved rangeland health is a lengthy process in arid western rangelands under the best conditions.

Removal of excess wild horses is needed to achieve a thriving natural ecological balance between wild horse populations, wildlife, livestock, vegetation, and the available water as authorized under Section 3(b)(2) of the 1971 Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act and section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Completion of the proposed gather would not only prevent further decline of important wild horse habitat, but would also allow for improvement of wildlife habitat and ensure long-term health and fitness of the wild horses through various environmental conditions. Maintaining wild horse populations consistent with the established AML would also promote progress towards attainment of RAC Standards and for Rangeland Health, Resource Management Plan and Allotment Specific Objectives.

The proposed gather would:

- maintain healthy wild horses within the HMA boundaries which have been designated for their use.
- comply with the 1987 Stipulated Settlement and 2001/2002 IBLA orders which require the BLM to remove excess wild horses to a level which would allow for up to three years of population growth before another gather is required,
- decrease forage competition among wild horses, wildlife, and livestock,
- contribute to increased plant vigor, seed production, seedling establishment, and forage production over current conditions,
- promote continued long term improvement of the vegetation resources throughout the HMA, resulting in upward trend and increased frequency of key species, and
- slow population growth through implementation of fertility control and sex ratio modification.

According to population modeling the application of fertility control and sex ratio modification could extend the need for a gather to the year 2014 through reduced population growth rates and could reduce the number of animals that must be captured and removed in future gathers. Reduced growth rates and lower population sizes would also allow for improvements to range condition, which would have long-term benefits to wild horse habitat quality and contribute to the achievement and maintenance of a thriving natural ecological balance.

Leaving excess horses on the range under the No Action Alternative, as advocated by some, would lead to severe and potentially irreparable degradation of the range; damage to riparian resources and continued movement of wild horses to areas outside the designated HMA, intensifying habitat loss and competition between wild horses, livestock and wildlife.

Under the No Action Alternative, a gather to remove excess wild horses would be delayed to an undetermined date in the future. Because the BLM would be in violation of the existing court and IBLA orders, the TFO's failure to act would be the subject of Federal Court litigation which would likely result in BLM being ordered by a Federal Judge to remove the excess wild horses as described within this decision. If the delayed gather occurred in 2011, approximately 254

excess animals would need to be removed and placed in short or long-term holding, or in the adoption or sale program (as compared with up an estimated 198 excess animals that would be removed under the Proposed Action). Subsequent gathers would also be needed to remove excess animals about every 3-4 years thereafter.

The following constitutes the rationale for issuing this decision effective upon issuance:

a). Conformance with Court and IBLA Order

The TFO is bound by stipulations detailed in the 1987 Stipulated Settlement and 2001/2002 IBLA Orders which require BLM to initiate a gather within 120 days of an inventory which determines that the wild horse population exceeds the AML of 138 wild horses; and to reduce the wild horses to a level that allows up to three years of population growth before again reaching the AML. The initial inventory which discovered that the population exceeded 138 wild horses was conducted in late August 2009, which resulted in a direct count of 213 wild horses.

Because of movement of wild horses between Reveille and Stone Cabin HMAs, and potentially the Nevada Wild Horse Range, it was determined that a follow up inventory should be completed during winter months to verify the population and probable movement patterns. The second inventory was completed in February 2010 which resulted in a direct count of 231 wild horses. As of July 2010, more than 10 months have passed since the inventory determined that AML was exceeded, which far exceeds the 120 days required by the court orders. Due to spring foaling season and the BLMs current timeframes to complete wild horse gather EAs and Decisions, the soonest the gather could be scheduled was September 2010. Failure to issue this decision effective immediately risks further delays in completing the gather and probable litigation by the grazing permittee.

b). Necessity of Prompt Removal of Excess Wild Horses

Delay of a gather to remove excess wild horses beyond the 2011 foaling season would result in a further increase in the population to an estimated 254 wild horses, requiring the removal of an additional 56 wild horses in order to be in conformance with the AML. This would result in additional costs and increased numbers of wild horses which must be transported to short term holding facilities, long term holding pastures, sale or adoption.

c). Potential Impacts to Animal Health.

The 2010 estimated post foaling population of wild horses will be 278 animals which exceeds the established AML (138) by 140 wild horses. Inventory flights completed between 2006 and 2010 documented 34-88% of the wild horses moving outside of HMA boundaries to access forage, water and habitat. Through the analysis of monitoring data, the TFO determined that the AML of 138 with regular removals of excess wild horses to allow for up to three years between gathers, was necessary to maintain a healthy wild horse population based on the availability and quality of habitat attributes within the HMA.

Failure to issue this decision effective upon issuance and continued population above AML risks over-utilization and degradation of the habitat within the HMA, continued expansion of animals outside of the HMA boundaries and potential deterioration of wild horse body condition as increasing numbers of wild horses compete for limited habitat within the drought affected region. The average precipitation received at the Reveille Rain gauge since 1985 is 4.90 inches annually, and forage and water is not abundant. Though emergency conditions are not anticipated at this time, individual animals (particularly young mares and foals) could suffer reduced body condition and degraded health, especially during periods of drought or hard winters.

d). Potential Damage to Rangeland and Riparian Resources.

The Reveille HMA is dominated by plant communities that are inherently less productive due to the climate and soils that support them. Additionally, much of the rangeland within the area is characterized by a lack or absence of the key perennial grass species in the understory, with many areas dominated by shrubs and bare ground.

Because of the inherent low precipitation levels received in the Great Basin and the frequency of drought occurrence, vegetation improvement from past grazing abuse can be very slow. Improvement can be further impeded and even reversed should these areas continue to receive over use by excess wild horses. Proper management of wild horses is paramount to ensure that further decline of the Reveille HMA wild horse habitat does not occur. Failure to issue this decision effective upon issuance and continued over population of wild horses will result in further degradation and loss of habitat utilized by wild horses, wildlife and livestock.

In accordance with 43 CFR 4720.1, upon examination of current information and a determination by the authorized officer that an excess of wild horses or burros exists, the authorized officer shall remove the excess animals immediately.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Prior to completion of this EA, a scoping letter dated March 31, 2010 was mailed to 25 individuals, agencies and organizations on the interested public list for the Reveille HMA. Among these was the Nevada State Clearinghouse which made the scoping letter available for review by 36 Nevada State Agencies.

Responses were received from the Nevada Department of Wildlife, Twin Springs Ranch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Duckwater Shoshone Tribe, and an anonymous comment. In general, the comments were in support of the proposed gather. These comments/concerns were considered and incorporated in the preparation of the preliminary EA.

On May 27, 2010, the Tonopah Field Office issued the preliminary Reveille HMA Gather EA along with a notification of its availability for a 30 day review and comment period to the interested public mailing list for the Reveille HMA. The preliminary EA was posted on BLM's website at: www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/battle_mountain_field. Additionally, the Nevada State Office issued a news release notifying the general public of the availability of the document for review as well as posting the news release on BLM's external website.

All Comments were reviewed and considered in completion of the Final Reveille HMA Gather EA. Several letters in support of the gather were received as well as numerous form letters generated from an animal welfare organization. These comments are summarized within Appendix F of the Final EA. Some additions were made to the EA for clarification purposes; however, no substantial modifications were made to the EA as a result of the comments received.

Comments received were organized into the following general categories:

- Herd growth/animal numbers incorrect
- Appropriate management levels are too low
- Affected environment/monitoring data
- Concerns/effects/results of fertility control
- Outside of scope of analysis
- Viewpoint/matter of opinion
- Concerns/effects of use of helicopters
- Concerns/effects of Long Term Pastures
- Concern on modeling program

Public hearings are held annually on a state-wide basis regarding the use of helicopters and motorized vehicles to capture and transport wild horses and burros. During these meetings, the public is given the opportunity to present new information and to voice any concerns regarding the use of these methods to capture wild horses and burros. The Elko District Office held the state-wide meeting on July 1, 2010; thirteen public participants attended and their comments were entered into the record for this hearing. Most were in support of the use of helicopters and the gathering of excess wild horses. Standard Operating Procedures were reviewed in response to these concerns and no changes to the SOPs were indicated based on this review.

AUTHORITY

The authority for this decision is contained in Section 3(b)(2) of the 1971 Free-Roaming Wild Horses and Burros Act, Section 302(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, and Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 43 CFR §4700.

43 CFR § 4700.0-6 Policy.

- (a) Wild horses and burros shall be managed as self-sustaining populations of healthy animals in balance with other uses and the productive capacity of their habitat;
- (b) Wild horses and burros shall be considered comparably with other resource values in the formulation of land use plans;
- (c) Management activities affecting wild horses and burros shall be undertaken with the goal of maintaining free-roaming behavior;
- (d) In administering these regulations, the authorized officer shall consult with Federal and State wildlife agencies and all other affected interests, to involve them in planning for and management of wild horses and burros on the public lands.

43 CFR § 4710.4 Constraints on Management

Management of wild horses and burros shall be undertaken with the objective of limiting the animals' distribution to herd areas. Management shall be at the minimum level necessary to attain the objectives identified in approved land use plans and herd management area plans.

43 CFR § 4720.1 Removal of excess animals from public lands

Upon examination of current information and a determination by the authorized officer that an excess of wild horses or burros exists, the authorized officer shall remove the excess animal immediately in the following order.

- (a) Old, sick, or lame animals shall be destroyed in accordance with subpart 4730 of this title;
- (b) Additional excess animals for which an adoption demand by qualified individuals exists shall be humanely captured and made available for private maintenance in accordance with subpart 4750 of this title; and
- (c) Remaining excess animals for which no adoption demand by qualified individuals exists shall be destroyed in accordance with subpart 4730 of this part²

43 CFR § 4740.1 Use of motor vehicles or aircraft

- (a) Motor vehicles and aircraft may be used by the authorized officer in all phases of the administration of the Act, except that no motor vehicle or aircraft, other than helicopters, shall be used for the purpose of herding or chasing wild horses for capture or destruction. All such use shall be conducted in a humane manner.
- (b) Before using helicopters or motor vehicles in the management of wild horses, the authorized officer shall conduct a public hearing in the area where such use is to be made.

43 CFR § 4770.3 Administrative Remedies

- (a) Any person who is adversely affected by a decision of the authorized officer in the administration of these regulations may file an appeal. Appeals and petitions for stay of a decision of the authorized officer must be filed within 30 days of receipt of the decision in accordance with 43 CFR, part 4.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of §4.21 of this title, the authorized officer may provide that decisions to remove wild horses or burros from public or private lands in situations where removal is required by applicable law or is necessary to preserve or maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple use relationship shall be effective upon issuance or on a date established in the decision.

APPEAL PROVISIONS

Within 30 days of receipt of this wild horse decision, you have the right to appeal to the Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with regulations at 43 CFR 4.4. If an appeal is taken, you must follow the procedures outlined in the enclosed, "Information on Taking Appeals to the Board of Land Appeals." Please also provide this office with a copy of your Statement of Reasons. An appeal should be in writing and specify the reasons, clearly and concisely, as to why you think the decision is in error.

2. The Bureau of Land Management is currently not implementing this portion of the CFRs. Future decisions regarding this option would not occur before public involvement and comment. Healthy wild horses that are not adopted are transported to long term holding pastures or are sold to private individuals, but are not sold to slaughter or euthanized.

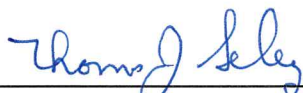
In addition, within 30 days of receipt of this decision you have a right to file a petition for a stay (suspension) of the decision together with your appeal in accordance with the regulations at 43 CFR 4.21. The petition must be served upon the same parties identified in items 2, 3, and 4 of the enclosed form titled "Information on Taking Appeals to the Board of Land Appeals." The appellant has the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

A petition for a stay of decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

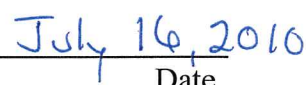
- 1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied;
- 2) The likelihood of the appellant's success of the merits;
- 3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted; and
- 4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

At the conclusion of any document that a party must serve, the party or its representative must sign a written statement certifying that service has been or will be made in accordance with the applicable rules and specifying the date and manner of such service (43 CFR 4.401 (c) (2)).

Sincerely,



Thomas J. Seley
Field Manager,
Tonopah Field Office



Date

Attachments (3)

Attachment 1
Interested Public Mailing List

Name	Association	Address	City, State, Zip
ROBIN LOHNES	AMERICAN HORSE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION	1000 29TH ST NW	Washington DC 20007
ROB MROWKA	CENTER FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	4261 LILY GLEN CT	NO. LAS VEGAS NV 89032
DAVID MURPHY	HOT CREEK RANCH	HC 76 BOX 7225	TONOPAH NV 89049
JUNE SEWING	NATIONAL MUSTANG ASSOCIATION	P.O. Box 1367	CEDAR CITY UT 84721-1367
	NEVADA CATTLEMENS ASSOCIATION	PO BOX 310	ELKO NV 89803-0310
D BRADFORD HARDENBROOK	NDOW- SOUTHERN REGION	4747 W VEGAS DRIVE	LAS VEGAS NV 89108
TRACY KIPKE	NDOW - SOUTHERN REGION	4747 W LAS VEGAS DRIVE	LAS VEGAS NV 89108
CLEARINGHOUSE COORDINATOR	NEVADA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE	209 E MUSSER ST RM 200	CARSON CITY NV 89701-4298
JONI EASTLEY	NYE COUNTY COMMISSIONER	PO BOX 1729	TONOPAH NV 89049
RICHARD A ORR	SUSTAINABLE GRAZING COALITION	PO BOX 145	CALIENTE NV 89008-0145
BARBARA DURHAM	TIMBISHA SHOSHONE TRIBE	PO BOX 206	DEATH VALLEY CA 92328-0206
JOE KENNEDY	TIMBISHA SHOSHONE TRIBE	PO BOX 206	DEATH VALLEY CA 92328-0206
JOE B FALLINI JR	TWIN SPRINGS RANCH	HC 76 BOX 1100	TONOPAH NV 89049
ROBERT WILLIAMS	US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	1340 FINANCIAL BLVD, SUITE 234	RENO NV 89502
KATIE FITE	WESTERN WATERSHEDS PROJECT	PO BOX 2863	BOISE ID 83701-2863
DAWN LAPPIN	WHOA	P.O. Box 555	RENO NV 89504
BUD JOHNS	INDIVIDUAL	P.O. Box 216	SILVER PEAK NV 89047
GARY HOLLIS	NYE COUNTY COMMISSIONER	PO BOX 1729	TONOPAH NV 89049
STEVE SIEGEL	NDOW	1100 VALLEY RD	RENO NV 89049
TERRI SLATAUSKI	NDOW	PO BOX 1032	TONOPAH NV 89049
JAMES WELLS	INDIVIDUAL	790 E 3800 N	BUHL NV 83316
VIRGINIA SANCHEZ, CHAIR	DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE	PO BOX 140068	DUCKWATER NV 89314
MAURICE FRANK CHURCHILL	DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE	PO BOX 140068	DUCKWATER NV 89314
ANNETTE GEORGE-HARRIS	DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE	PO BOX 140068	DUCKWATER NV 89314
MAKENDRA SILVERMAN	THE CLOUD FOUNDATION	107 SOUTH 7TH ST	COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80905
	SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL	501 2ND ST	WASHINGTON DC NE 20002
ERIK KLEIMAN	IN DEFENSE OF ANIMALS	3010 KERNER BLVD	SAN RAFAEL CA 94901
LEE CHESTERFIELD	INDIVIDUAL	322 SANFORD RD	SANTA ROSA CA 95401
SHERRY OSTER	INDIVIDUAL	3638 PARK DR	COTTONWOOD CA 96022-9788
CAMILLE SIGMUND	INDIVIDUAL	#103-315 200 KANOELEHUA AVE	HILO HA 96720-4648
IRENE LOPEZ	INDIVIDUAL	4986 FIELD ST	SAN DIEGO CA 92110
SUZANNE ROY	AMERICAN WILD HORSE PRESERVATION CAMPAIGN	PO BOX 926	LOMPOC CA 93438
GINGER KATHRENS	THE CLOUD FOUNDATION	107 SOUTH 7TH ST	COLORADO SPRINGS CO 80905
ALMA BLACKWELDER	INDIVIDUAL	1707 WOODLAND AVE	BURLINGTON NC 27215